

REMARKS

Claims 1-10 are presented for consideration, with Claim 1 being independent.

Claim 1 has been amended to further distinguish Applicant's invention from the cited art. In addition, editorial changes have been made to the claims. Support for the claim amendments can be found, for example, on page 12, line 11, *et seq.*, of the specification.

Initially, Claims 4-9 are objected to for being in improper multiple dependent claim form. As shown above, the claims have been amended to overcome this objection.

Claims 1-9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being obvious over Kim '091 in view of Tsuzuki '716. In addition, Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being obvious over those citations and further in view of Ono '209. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 of Applicant's invention relates to a video display apparatus comprised of a converting circuit for executing nonlinear conversion for an input video signal to output a converted video signal, a display brightness featured value detecting circuit for detecting a display brightness featured value indicating a brightness of a display screen, and an adjustment circuit for adjusting the converted video signal on the basis of the display brightness featured value to output an adjusted video signal. As amended, the superimposing circuit superimposes a signal for displaying textual information or an icon on the video signal to output a superimposed video signal, with the display brightness featured value detecting circuit detecting the display brightness featured value from the output superimposed video signal. An image is displayed on the basis of the superimposed video signal output from the superimposed circuit.

In accordance with Applicant's invention, a high performance video display apparatus is provided.

The patent to Kim relates to a display apparatus for gamma correcting a video signal to improve brightness. As shown in Figure 1, the display apparatus includes a gamma correction part 23 for gamma correcting the video signals supplied from a video card 21. An on screen display (OSD) part 26 generates display information. Kim is relied on in the Office Action for teaching a converting circuit, an adjustment circuit, and a superimposing circuit as set forth in Applicant's Claim 1.

The Office Action acknowledges that Kim does not provide a display brightness featured value detecting circuit for detecting a display brightness featured value.

The secondary citation to Tsuzuki is cited to compensate for the deficiencies in Kim. An automatic brightness correction apparatus in Tsuzuki includes a brightness information detector 21 to detect the brightness of a test pulse image displayed in a video image display device 18.

Even assuming, *arguendo*, Kim and Tsuzuki could have been combined in the manner proposed in the Office Action, it is submitted that such a combination still fails to teach or suggest Applicant's claimed invention. As amended, Claim 1 now recites the superimposing circuit superimposes a signal for displaying textual information or an icon on the adjusted video signal to output a superimposed video signal. In Kim, by contrast, the output of the OSD part 26 is received in the gamma correction part 23 (see Figure 1), which is comprised of signal converter parts 31a, 31b and 31c, and signal adjuster parts 33a, 33b and 33c (see Figure 2). Kim is lacking, however, any teaching or suggestion of superimposing the signal from the OSD part

on an adjusted video signal to output a superimposed video signal, as set forth in Claim 1.

Further, the brightness information detector 21 in Tsuzuki detects a test pulse image displayed in the video image display device (see column 5, lines 3-8), but does not detect a display brightness featured value from the output superimposed video signal, as set forth in Applicant's Claim 1.

The proposed combination of art, therefore, still fails to teach or suggest Applicant's claimed invention.

Accordingly, it is submitted that Applicant's invention as set forth in independent Claim 1 is patentable over the cited art, and therefore reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 1-9 under 35 U.S.C. §103 is respectfully requested.

The tertiary citation to Ono relates to a variable current controller and is relied on for its teaching of an electro-emission display element. Ono fails, however, to compensate for the deficiencies in Kim and Suzuki as discussed above. The proposed combination of art, therefore, still fails to teach or suggest Applicant's claimed invention.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. §103 is respectfully requested.

Thus, it is submitted that Applicant's invention as set forth in independent Claim 1 is patentable over the cited art. In addition, dependent Claims 2-10 set forth additional features of Applicant's invention. Independent consideration of the dependent claims is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of this application is deemed to be in order and such action is respectfully requested.

Applicant's undersigned attorney may be reached in our Washington, D.C. office by telephone at (202) 530-1010. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below-listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

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